Dailn

Anion.

# CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1849.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE BY THE AMERICA.

England.

The better prospects of trade, and the increase of business in the manufacturing districts, had given a buoyancy to the cotton market, which, during the week after the departure of the Europa, sustained a rise of a farthing on the pound; and although the week following did not fully sustain the advance, prices having fallen about id. up to the day before the steamer sailed, yet they rallied so far on that day that the loss was hardly seen, and the rise of the first week was generally sustained. 276,000 bales had been sold at Liverpool during the four weeks ending 23d ult. The American provision market sympathized with the corn market, and prices were generally lower.

Site De Lacy Evans said he believed the many practices were to a found out in the stand of the most of the model in the way for a large most of the model in the

FOREIGN.

Targuage of the service and the increase of big and the increase of

## CONGRESSIONAL.

DEFERRED DESATE. IN SENATE-Thursday, March 1, 1849

The state of the s resident formulation of the policy and properties and intensity to other contents of the policy of t

nation, in order to rescue our fellow-countrymen from present evils, and save them from menaced horrors. Among those of our body whose hearts were cold and pulseless, and whose eye-lids were unwet with the soft dew of sympathetic emotion, was the senator from Connecticut. He opposed all adequate legislation for California and New Mexico with the utmost zeal, and with all the energy which he could bring into exercise. He seemed to regard these territories as a foreign country, which had no claims to our commiseration, our respect, and our providing care. He seemed, indeed, scarcely to be aware that a single mative-born citizen of our republic was at this time to be found in all the vast domain which our recent treaty with Mexico has placed in our possession. But now, when the amendment of the senator from Wiscomsin has been favorably acted upon by this body—when there is every likelihood of its becoming a part of the law of the land, and, as such, securing to the people of California and New Mexico municipal quiet, and social order—the honorable senator from Connecticut has become suddenly illuminated—his bosom, heretofore cold and throbless, has become full of ardest and tunnultuous emotion—fraternal sympathy and christian condolence stream from his eyes, and choke his utterance; and he is heard to beseech us, and implore us, and demand of us, in tones both lugulorious and inflammatory, not to permit our breth-ren in California and New Mexico to remain longer unprovided with the ineffable blessings of lubeas corpus and lary trial. One who did not know the honorable sena-

of Louisiana was organized in 1804. Again, in the year 1812, when the Territory of Missouri—also a slave Territory—was formed, it was deemed proper to enact "that the people of said Territory shall always be entitled to a proper tionate representation in the General Assembly; to judicial proceedings according to the common law and the laws and usages in force in the said Territory; to the benefit of the writ of habors corpus."

These, sir, are the provisious contained in the act of Congress for the organization of the Territory of Missouri. Why, I ask, should honorable senators refuse to extend the same privileges and immunities to the people of New Mexico and California? Sir, were they not promised, when General Kearny advanced with his conquering army, and issued his proclamation to the people of Santa Fe—were they not promised the benefits of a free government? And were they not promised this by the authority of your own Executive? I beg to turn the attention of the Senate for a moment to the language used by Gen. Kearny—language which he was authorized to use by the instructions he received from the Secretary June 3, 1846.) In precise conformity with his instructions from the Executive, he issued at Santa Fe his proclamation in the 22d of August, 1846, announcing it to be the intention of the United States to provide for New Mexico a free government, with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States; and that the people of New Mexico as 1940. States; and that the people of New Mexico as 29th Cong., page 21.) Had they not a right, sir, to understand that they would have the benefit of the writ of habers corpus, page 21.) However, and they not a right, sir, to understand that they would have the benefit of the writ of habes corpus, and of all those muniments for the protection of liberty which our citizens enjoy in a territorial state? On the same day on which General Wool that he had taken possession of Santa Fe, without spilling a drop of blood. "The people now understand, he said, "the a

common of the process of the state of the st

it.

The amendment was accordingly read.

Mr. BUTLER. I should be very sorry that the right to the writ of habeas corpus and to trial by jury should not be extended to California, or to any of the citizens of the United States wherever they might be within our borders. The remark has been attributed to me—I do not know how truly—that I had said that it was unnecessary